REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,157.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1872. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.....RUPEES FORTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning, at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5, 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander G. BETTS, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Jan. 1872.		Feb. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Colombo	8
	Feb.	„ Galle	9
„ Carwar	1	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	2	„ Pondicherry	13
„ Cannanore	3	„ Madras	15
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Coconada	17
„ Calicut	4	„ Visagapatam	18
„ Beypore	4	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopaulpore	19
„ Alleppy	6	„ False Point	20
„ Tuticorin	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	21

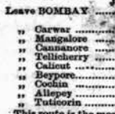
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd January 1872, at noon.

	Jan. 1872		Feb. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	9
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	27	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	15
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	16
	Feb.		
„ Linga	2	„ Muscat	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	20
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHISON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Colwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 3	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	0 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Colwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Colwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)

WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)

THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched on 28th January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (saildships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table attendance during transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 20 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess 24 per Ton is charged.

The SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th February, and the MINERVA, 3,124 tons, on or about the 10th March.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

The Imperial Mail Steamer MINERVA, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER MINERVA.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£50	0	£35	0	£19 0
To Port Said	£37	0	£23	0	£14 6
To Suez	£36	0	£22	0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

FIRST CLASS.....£13 | SECOND CLASS.....£9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult-members travelling together:—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head; SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed FREE: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—FIRST CLASS, £3; SECOND CLASS, £2. CHILDREN Over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE. FREE Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 15th January 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,345 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

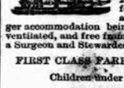
STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG (1,684 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on SHIP DAY, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL....£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 18th instant.)

THE new and powerful Steam Ship ST. OLAF, Captain HILLS, registered 1,935 tons and highest in Class 1st Lloyds.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30
„ „ to Liverpool	£50
2nd „ to „	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence on 5th proximo.)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain ABBOTT.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£ 0
„ „ to Liverpool	£50
2nd „ to „	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient guards being appointed to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st MARCH 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-booked information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship SUSSEX, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. VIOLET are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Presses, Iron Tanks, Brass and Copper Pots, Dishes, Tongs, Ladles, Scales with weights, and a good number of other Utensils, Carts and Bullocks, Camels, &c., &c., at Gumrawallee.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the late Ramchundas Mangjee, the abovementioned Brass and Copper Utensils, &c., &c.

As also a well-built House, situate in Soucar Street, the property of the late Ramchundas Mangjee.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT BOREE BUNDER.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 P.M., at the Store premises at the abovementioned place, the unserviceable Stores, consisting of Pickaxes, Felling Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Crowbars, old Brass, Horse, broken Bricks, Brackets, Blacksmith Chairs with and without arms, Cans, Crucibles Choppers, Iron Castings, Cradles, Clock, Copper, Cages, Iron, Hammers, Corrugated Iron, Jars, Ladders, Lamps, Locks, Fire Escapes, Weighing Machines, Ropes, Rafters, Scales, double-case Watch, Tables, Screens, &c., &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th, and THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Earthenware, &c., the property of Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, (Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,) BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TOLLS and TAXES, AHMEDABAD, from 1st APRIL 1872 to 31st MARCH 1873.—TENDERS will be received for the above up to the 20TH FEBRUARY 1872 by the Undersigned.

Particulars on application to the SECRETARY, Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE, President, Municipal Committee.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—In consequence of His Excellency the Governor having appointed THURSDAY AFTERNOON for his LEVEE, a formal MEETING of the JUSTICES will be HELD in the Town Hall, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of ADJOURNING the MEETINGS until FRIDAY next, the 19th instant.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 16th January 1872.

Best Electro-Plated SARDINE CASES,

Of handsomely chased or engraved Plate, or richly Cut-Glass mounted in Plate, at Rs. 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Sardine Tongs, at, each Rs. 3, 3-8, ¼, 4-8, 5, 6, 9, and 10.

Electro-Plated Ware, Of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ROBB'S SUPERIOR BISCUITS,

As supplied to Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and several Foreign Courts.

Nursery Biscuits	per Tin	Rs. 3 0
Nursery Biscuit Powder	„	„ 1 0
Charcoal Biscuits	„	„ 1 0
Pic-Nic Biscuits	per 4lb. Tin	„ 3 0
Cuddy	per Tin	„ 1 8

Others shortly expected.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

BLOTTING CASES.

Russia or richly gilt Turkey Morocco; SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Each Rs. 14, 16, 18, and 20.

Rolled Morocco For use in Office or Study. Each Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Blotting Papers and Pads of superior quality, and Stationery of every description on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Bright Crystal Glass EXHIBITION VASES and Flower Vases

For the Dining Table: just landed: at each, Rs. 7, 8-0, 9-8, 10, 10-8, 12, 12-8, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 32, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Specimen Tubes.

Plain, or Engraved, in Twenty beautiful Patterns; at per dozen Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, 10, 10-8, 11, 12, 12-8, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

Glass Flower Troughs, Straight, or semi-circular; at each, Rs. 1-2, 1-4, 2, and 2-4.

Beleek China Flower Troughs. Straight, Half-oval, and Triangular; at each, Rs. 1-4, 1-8, 2-4, and 2-8.

Glass, Porcelain, and Stone-Wares, in great variety, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BORDEAUX WINES.

Just received by Suez Canal.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1868, a sound light "Breakfast" Wine ..... Quarts per dozen.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1851, a superior "Breakfast" or "Cup" Wine ..... Quarts per dozen.	14 0	16 0
Do. Do. Do. Pints	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849, a good Dinner Wine ..... Quarts per dozen.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848, the finest Claret imported ..... Quarts per dozen.	30 0	34 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861, a light delicate sound Wine ..... Quarts per dozen.	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861 ..... Quarts per dozen.	22 8	25 0
Do. Do. vintage 1858, a very superior Wine ..... Quarts per doz.	30 0	34 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, white, vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate Wine ..... Quarts per doz.	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858, of superior bouquet and body ..... Quarts per doz.	22 0	24 0
POMARD, red, a superior full-bodied Wine, with rich bouquet and flavour ..... Quarts per doz.	22 8	25 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a EUROPEAN CARPENTER. Good Testimonials from last Employers.—Address "C.J.," Sailors's Home.

WANTED, a SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN. Steadiness of character indispensable.—Apply to CHARLES C. ADLEY, C.E., Agent, Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Garawarra, C.P.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL, (BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,) JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR BYCULLA STATION, and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Coarges moderate.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory, 48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 27th January 1872, at 5-30 P.M.

W. LEE WARNER, Byculla Club, December, 1871. Honorary Secretary.

TENDERS will be received up to Noon of the 20th instant, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES for the use of the Executive Engineer's Department during 1872. Full information will be given at the Office of the undersigned.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

11th January 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against the LOCAL FUND DEPARTMENT, Tanna, are hereby required to lay the same in full, in writing, at the Office the President, Local Fund Sub-Committee, Tanna, on or before the 25th instant. No Claim preferred after the above date will be attended to.

J. W. ROBERTSON, President Local Fund Committee, Tanna District.

Camp Khalapoor, 5th January 1872.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the RESIDENTS and RATEPAYERS of Bombay will be HELD in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, at Dhobie Talao, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 6-30 P.M., to consider the unsatisfactory reply of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the Memorial of the Ratepayers Committee prepared in accordance with the Resolutions passed at the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall on the 7th November last.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Acting Honorary Secretary, Ratepayers Committee.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY-EIGHT AND A HALF (Rs. 68½) per SHARE, WILL BE MADE at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH, A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th January 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to Noon of the 19TH JANUARY 1872, for the supply by Contracts specified in the Schedules, for one year, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the acceptance of his Tender.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the Roll, Rope by the Coil, Paint by the Keg, Soap by the Tin, Tallow by the Pound. Unless his Samples are equal to the Government Sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection therewith.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th December 1871.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

TABLE LINEN, Country-made, of various sizes.

TABLE NAPKINS, TOWELS.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

COOKING STOVES.

THE VICTORESS, Nos. 6, 7, & 8, BY SMITH AND WELLSTOOD, GLASGOW.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, PLATES, DISHES, CUPS, AND SAUCERS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

BLOCK TIN HOT-WATER PLATES.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS, WITH COVER TO LOCK.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS.

AT COST PRICE, TO CLEAR STOCK.

ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS, WORK-BOXES, WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandize despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every descrip ion of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Army Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits attended. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Interest, Dividends, Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Public Institutions, Clubs, Commercial and Literary Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittance or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN, Manager.

156, LEADENHALL STREET, 23, REGENT STREET, 10, NORTH JOHN STREET, } LONDON. LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.	
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.	
Peacock's and Molyneux's Anti-fouling Composition.	
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.	
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.	
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.	
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.	
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.	
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smi

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING shares were dull and declining. Other shares remained steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid-up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	662½
50,000	200	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Issue	195
15,237	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260
40,000	284½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 n¹.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
32,000	200	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20 21[illegible]3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20 10[illegible]1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20 4[illegible]16·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100 1,00[illegible]	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18 19[illegible]5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.a	Albert Mills Co	1,400
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,475
100	5,5·0	all	...	Bombay Spinning	2,80·0
900	1,000	all	50	Bombay United	805
1,500	150	150	25	Bosanh Mills	172½
750	2,000	all	.....	Dharamsey Spinning	2,6·5
150	2,000	all	250 p.a	Great Eastern	1,250
2,500	1,000	all	100	Manockji Petit's	1,015
930	1,0·0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	880
800	2,500	all	125	Oriental	2,500
600	2,500	2,400	200 p.a	Royal	1,750

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	225 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,500
200	2,·0	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,175
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	520
500	1,500	....	....	Carwar Company	800
500	1,8·0	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,300
250	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,000	all	1,000	Fort Press Co	9,200
200	2,0·0	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,125
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co	2,400
250	5,000	1,·50	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,100
200	5,000	2,000	100 pc	Kurrachee Press Co	1,065
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co	615
12	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
150	2,0·0	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	50	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1000
80,000	50	all	4½ pc	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics Bldg's Co	30
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Treacher & Co	40
2,000	250	all	6 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '65	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co ... ...

8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do. ...	2s. 0 15/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	216

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH JANUARY.

London ...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
	Coffee	£3 10s. 0d.
Overland	Steamer	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
auritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Buckinghamshire ...	Babot ...	Hongkong, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Saga	Boe ...	Rangoon.
	Fazul Qurim ...	Nacodah ...	Jeddah and Hoodooda
	Asia (s) ...	M. Cailum ...	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Gammon ...	Coast and Goa.
	H. M. S. May Frere.	Warner ...	Mandvie.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Glen Isla, Case, to Calcutta.
Ship St. Bernard, Taylor, to Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Brig Ranee, to Tuticorin and Chittagong.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Milbanke, (s), 2 cases hardware, W. Cooper and Co.
Sam Mendel, 59 barrels glassware and 12 crates earthenware, S. Veera.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 20 cases wine, J. Neuberg; 8 cases glass plates, G. H. Allybhoy; 50 cases matches, A. S. Adum; 10 cases paper and 3 casks blacking, E. Tyebally; 30 cases oilmanstores and 2 cases haberdashery and towels, The L. A. and A. Company; 100 barrels sulphur rolls, T. Cuma; 38 casks beer, W. Watson and Co.; 20 cases matches, John Elmore and Co.; 7 cases haberdashery, H. J. Currim.
St. Olaf (s), 24 cases oilmanstores, ham, bacon and cheese, W. Watson and Co.; 10 cases claret, 10 cases cognac, and 1 case Whiskey, Leggatt and Co.
Walamo (s.), 175 boxes silver bars, The Ch. Bank of India A. and China.
Xantho (s.), 30 cases champagne, 5 cases port, 6 cases cognac, 5 cases moselle, 2 cases sherry, 1 case claret, 1 case whiskey, 2 cases orange bitters, 1 case brandy, and 1 case curaçao, Leggatt and Co.
West Australia, 28 packages medicine, H. Mooljee; 112 cases foolscape paper, D. Merwanjee and Co.; 115 cases window glasses and 3 packages hardware, A. Jeevakan.
Dallam Tower, 4 cases claret, King, King and Co.
Baldowan, 2 cases carbolic acid, F. Patter.
Roodee, 2 butts sherry, Payne and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Cashmere, 25 cases sulphuric acid, E. A. Cadur; 4 cases sherry and 2 cases claret, Hutchison Dods and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 30 bales cotton, V. Coorjee; 200 bales cotton, Remington and Co.; 175 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Mahableshwur, 125 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. Carsondass; 40 bales coir fibre, P. Curson; 275 bales cotton, Remington and Co.; 16 bales cotton, G. Bulfew; 83 bales cotton, S. Crishna; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 82 bales cotton, B. Purshotum.
Norah Greenaa, 500 bales cotton, L. Dulputbhoy; 145 bales cotton, N. Poonjaarun.
Jane Law, 52 bales cotton, L. Enderjee; 300 bundles coir yarn, P. Champsy.
St. Olaf (s), 11 cases fishmaws, D. Hasson; 22 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 35 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 41 bales cotton, R. Shawaram.
Milbanke (s), 25 bales wool, B. Girdhur; 100 bales cotton, J. Luckmechund; 200 bales cotton, B. Dwarkadass; 50 bales wool, P. Megjee; 40 bales hides and skins, S. O. A. T. Meera and Co.; 100 bales cotton, V. Vullubdass; 1,000 packets myrabollams and 100 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Nareliwalla; 6 bales hides and skins, D. Esmailjee; 100 bales cotton, D. Gopejee; 50 bundles hides, S. Mahomed and Co.; 100 bales cotton, D. Canjee; 45 bales cotton, C. Pitamber; 25 bales wool, S. Narranjee; 70 bales wool, V. Amrootlall; 60 bales cotton, M. Vizbhoocan.
Tanjore (s), 125 bales wool, N. Khutow; 75 bales cotton, M. Ruttonsee.
The Foundling, 28 bales cotton, D. Jetha; 42 bales cotton, S. Golabchund.
Australia (s), 100 bales cotton, C. A. Dickinson; 425 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 5 bales cotton rag, R. L. Southern & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Australia (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Tanjore (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Australia (s), 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Cashmere, 2,000 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia (s), 75 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s), 2 bales cotton, R. Alladinbhoy; 1 bundle and 477 pieces E. teeth, J. Peerbhoy; 75 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 24 chests M. opium, D. G. Husson & Co.; 200 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 15 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 16 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 3 chests M. Opium, G. Coonjlal; 19 chests M. opium and 1 case Cambay stone, F. Amejee; 11 chests M. opium, H. A. N. Mahomed; 12 chests M. opium, R. Cahoomun.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong (s), 14 chests M. opium, E. J. Abram; 15 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 12 chests M. opium, T. Sitaram; 10 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 22 chests M. opium, P. Nursee; 20 chests M. opium, T. Gunsamdass; 18 chests M. opium, P. Chimunram; 26 chests M. opium, K. Rungilal.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Hyde, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on duty, from Ringaloe.
Tabot, Lieutenant, Hydrabad Contigent, on leave, from Mominabad.
Baird, Captain, Paymaster 16th Foot, on leave, from Secundrabad.

JANUARY 15.

Anderson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from E gland.
Howey, Captain, Bengal General List, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

Collis, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Hyde, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on duty, to Tellicherry.
Verelst, Cornet, 11th Hussars, on duty, to Allahabad.
Fitzbrace, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Bhooj.
Plowden, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Bhooj.
Russell, Major General, Staff Corps, on duty, to Bhooj.
Currie, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Ross, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Allahabad.
Brownlow, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 13th Jan. 1872.

The Head Quarters of the Army will be established at Bombay on the 20th instant.

The following officers will accompany the C.-in-C:—
The offg. Adjt. Genl.
The offg. Asst. Adjt. Genl.
The offg. Qr. Mr. Genl.
The Depy. Judge Adv. Genl.
The offg. Asst. Adjt. Genl., R. A., will wait on the C.-in-C. whenever necessary.

All letters having reference to previous correspondence, all matters of routine and returns, to be addressed to Poona.

Subject to approval by H. R. H. the Field Marshal C.-in-C., the C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—
53rd Foot—Ens. & A. R. Bell to be Inst. of Musketry, vice Wyndham, promoted, dated 16th Dec. 1871.

Under instructions from the War Office it is intimated that Capt. E. C. Bolton and 2nd Capt. and Adjt. R. N. Yong, 6th Brig. R. A., have been permitted to retire from the service.

2nd Lieut. E. McLaughlin, 11th Brig., has been promoted Capt. into No. 1 Bat. 6th Brig., vice Bolton.

Lt. J. M. Douglas, B Brig., has been promoted 2nd Capt. into 6th Brig., vice Yong, and is posted to No. 4 Bat.

Lt. H. F. P. Lewis, 19th Brig., has been promoted 2nd Capt. into E Bat. 8th Brig., vice Hamilton, deceased.

Capt. S. S. Dalmahoy, Genl. List, has qualified as first class Instr. of Musketry.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the date specified:—
Col. W. W. Taylor, Inf., Comdt. 5th N. L. I., on 23rd Dec. 1871.
Lt. C. F. Hughes, S. C., Adjt. 1st (Grdrs.) N. I., on 24th Dec. 1871.
Capt. J. W. Holland, Cadre 24th N. I., 1st Jan. 1872.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the lower standard test:—
Lt. H. M. Matthews, 1st Batn. 2nd Foot.
Pte. D. Mulholland, 83rd Foot.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 808, 9th Dec. 1871, Sec. 1, Capt. Fulton, 5th N. I., was directed to assume command of No. 2 Co. Supernumeraries Malays in addition to his other duties.

The following Staff Orders are confirmed:—
Northern Division Order—Dated 8th Jan. 1872, notifying that Major Fellowes, S. C., performed the duties of Station Staff Officer at Ahmedabad from 8th Dec. 1871 to 5th Jan. 1872, during the absence on duty of the Asst. Adjt. Genl.

Dhoolia Station Order—Dated 2nd Jan. 1872, appointing Capt. Tinling, 17th N. I., Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. Withers.

9th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 7th Jan. 1872, directing Capt. Coles to officiate as Qr. Mr. in addition to his own duties, vice Capt. Morse, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
5th Lancers.—Lt. R. Chambers, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
3rd Hussars.—Capt. O. R. C. Cresswell, to England, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, pending retirement.
20th Hussars.—Capt. S. W. Bredhurst, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery.—Vety. Surg. G. Rigby (F Bat. 18th Brig.) from 1st Dec. 1871 to 31st May 1872, to England, on medical certificate.
26th Foot.—Ens. T. W. Conran, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
Staff Corps.—Capt. H. C. Morse, offg. Qr. Mr. 9th N. I., for 15 days, from date of departure to Bombay, on medical certificate.
Staff Asst. Surg. C. de M. Palmer, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
2nd Capt. C. S. S. Taylor (C Bat. F Brig.) to England per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
Lt. A. F. Makellar (D Bat. 18th Brig.) to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
Lt. J. F. Bally (20th Brig.) to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. A. W. Peet and R. C. Wroughton are appointed Asst. Conservators of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the 18th Oct. 1871, and are posted to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively.

Capt. J. Herschel, R.E., Offg. Deputy Supt., 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Notification of this Dept No. 3229 of the 21st ult is cancelled.

The following is substituted for the notification of this Dept. No. 3456, dated the 30th ult:—
Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Offg. Depy. Accountant Genl., Madras, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 16th Dec, of the privilege leave granted to him on the 30th Nov.

Mr. E. S. Byrne is appointed to officiate in the second class of the Financial Dept., with effect from the 17th Dec. 1871.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M's. Govt., H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Frederick Dickmann as Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bassein.

On the afternoon of the 9th Dec. 1871, Capt. P. W. Powlett received charge from Capt. C. W. Burton of the Office of Asst to the Agent Govr. Genl. for the Suppression of Dacoity, on the triple border of Jeypore, Marwar, and Bikaneer.

The services of Maj. C. James, Mad. S. C., late 2nd Squad Officer of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following orders issued by the Govt. of Bombay are confirmed:
Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officers:—
Lt. Henry H. Murphy, of the Royal Engrs., Asst. Engr., Dept. of Public W., N. W. Provinces, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Capt. George Atkins, of the Ben. S. C., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Surg. Maj. Stewart Clark, of the Medl. Dept, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854.

In modification of G. G. O. No. 894 of 1852, and under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, it is hereby notified that officers of the late Indian Artillery, Engrs., and as well as officers of the Indian Army transferred to the new Line Regts., Cav. and Inf., will be allowed to count as service towards retirement, under the Indian Pension Rules, the whole period of their commission at the Sirdh College, Sandhurst, in the same manner as officers of the British Army, provided they pass a successful examination.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Lt. Col. S. S. Roberts, V. C., 1st Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., to be Depy. Qr. Mr. Genl., vice Lt. Col. Gurden, who vacates the appointment on proceeding on furlough to Europe under the operation of Rule 14 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt. C. J. East, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., to be 1st Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., vice Lt. Col. Roberts, v. c.

Capt. M. H. Heathcote, Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., to be an Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. vice Capt. East.

Capt. H. Collett, Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., to be a Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. on the Establishment, vice Capt. Heathcote.

Capt J. Creagh, Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., to officiate as Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt. Col M. Hunter, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—
Capt. A. Pullan, of the Bengal S. C., Asst Supt, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th Dec. 1871.
Capts. W. E. Chambers, of the Beni S. C., and G. B. P. Alcock, of the late 24th Regt N. I.,—Date of arrival at Fort William, 9th Jan. 1872.
Capts. Andrew McCrae Bruce, of the Genl. List Inf., and Thomas Fraser Bruce, of the Ben. S. C., are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
The services of Ens. J. Clibborn, of the 62nd Foot, a candidate for the Ben. S. C., are placed at the disposal of the P. W. Dept.
The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—
Lt.-Col. (Brev. Col.) William Wilberforce Harris Greathed, C.B., of the Royal Engrs, Chief Engr Irrigation Works, and Joint Secy. to Govt, Dept. P. W., N. W. Provinces, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Capt. (Brev Maj.) Frederick Macdonald Birch, of the Ben. S. C., 1st Class Asst. Commr., Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Capt. Alfred FitzHugh, of the Ben. S. C., Wing Officer 4th Sikh Inf., Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
H. E. the Gov. Genl. in Council is pleased to notify, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secy of State for India, that enlisted followers of British Regts provided with passes in H. M.'s Indian troop-ships, are entitled to the accommodation and victualling of a Staff Sergt. only; and that all private or civilian masters, if allowed a passage on such vessels, will be required to pay the full cost of whatever is supplied them.
The services of Capt. M. Ramsay, of the Ben. S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.
With reference to G. O. by the C.-in-C. of the 13th Nov. 1871, notifying an exchange of services between Lt Clayton, R. E., and Lt. Nicholson, R. E. (Imperial Establishment), the undermentioned officer has reported his arrival:—
Lt. W. G. Nicholson, of the Royal Engrs, Imperial Establishment, date of arrival at Bombay 16th Dec 1871.
The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th Aug. 1864, para. 69, subject to H. M.'s approval:—
Brevet—To be Colonel—Lt-Col Henry Richard Connell Moyle, Bom. Inf., 10th Jan. 1872.
The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col. by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan. 1861, Clause 2, subject to H. M.'s approval:—
Lts-Col Archibald Hugh Hope, Mad. S. C., and Richard Godfrey Jones, Mad. S. C., 2nd Jan. 1872.
Lt-Col Leonard Rabbeck Christopher, Ben. S. C., 4th Jan. 1872.
Lt-Col John Thomas Francis, Bom. S. C., 12th Jan. 1872.
Maj. William Harington Hawes, Ben. S. C., having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt-Col., from 7th Jan. 1872, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808, of the 26th Sept. 1865, subject to H. M.'s approval.
Lt. Henry Batural Hanna, Ben. S. C., having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt., from 4th Jan. 1872, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808, of the 26th Sept. 1865, subject to H. M.'s approval.
The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—
Lt.-Col., G. Ward, of Cav., date of arrival at Bombay 12th Nov. 1871.
Second Cap. T. T. Carter, of the Royal Engrs., Depy. Supt., Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, and Surg. Maj. F. Pearson, of the Medl. Dept., Supt. Genl. of Vaccination, Rohilcund Div., N.-W. Provinces, date of arrival at Bombay 16th Dec. 1871.
Lt.-Col. R. B. Hill, of Inf., and Cap. C. L. Woodruffe, of the Ben. S. C., dated of arrival at Bombay 21st Dec. 1871.
Lt.-Col (Brev. Col.) W. Q. Pogson, of Inf, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, 6th Regt. of N. I., Lt. J. B. Blackwood, of the Genl. List Cav., 1st Squad Sub., 18th Ben. Cav.; and Lt. L. F. Bolleau, of the Royal Engrs., Exec. Engr., D. P. W., Rajpootana, date of arrival at Bombay 24th Dec. 1871.
The following promotion is made subject to H. M.'s approval:—
Brevet Capt. (now Maj. in Mad. S. C.) Nowell Swanston, to be Maj. from 1st Jan. 25, 1871, in succession to Maj. J. F. Robertson, Bom. S. C., promoted. The promotion of Capt. J. M. Williams, Mad. Inf., to the rank of Maj. by Brevet, announced in G. G. O., No. 1041, of the 24th Nov. 1871, is hereby cancelled.
The services of Asst. Surg. J. G. Pilcher, Supt. of the Agra Central Prison, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt. G. H. L. Pole, R. E., Exec. Engr. 3rd grade, Mysore, was granted leave on medical certificate (under para. 1 of G. G. O., Military Dept., No. 631, of the 14th July 1871), from the 5th to the 28th Oct. 1871, inclusive.

Mr. C. Campbell, C.E., assumed charge of his office of Engr-in-Chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, on the afternoon of the 22nd Dec. 1871.

Mr. T. Allen, Asst. Engr, 2nd Grade, attached to the Indore (State) Railway, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate; also fourteen days' preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. Vardea is appointed to the P. W. D. as Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr. H. M. Mathews, Exec. Engr. 4th Grade, British Burmah, is promoted to the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st Sept. 1871.

The following is published in supersession of Rule 13 of P. W. D. Notification No. 341 of 7th Oct. 1870, regarding the salaries of officers of the Engr. Establishment:—
XIII.—Military Officers other than Royal Engrs now in the Dept., who entered the British or Indian Army before 1859, to have the option of remaining on their present conditions as to staff and maximum salaries, or of accepting the new scale of salaries; the declaration of choice to be made at once. Officers who entered the Army in 1859 and subsequently to be placed on the consolidated scale.

Mr. G. J. R. Leeson is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Asst. Engr. of the 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

Mr. E. D. Sinclair is re-appointed to the P. W. D. as accountant 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the office of the Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts.

Mr. T. W. Scott, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is transferred to the Account Establishment of the P. W. Dept., with the rank of Asst. Controller, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

Mr. H. Gwyther, Ex Engr., 4th Grade, is transferred from Central India to the N.-W. Provinces, for employment in the Irrigation Branch.

Mr. T. Wood, Asst Controller, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy Controller in Bengal, during the absence of Mr. W. A. Billings, or until further orders.

Mr. F. Anderson is appointed to the P. W. Dept. as a Storekeeper of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indore (State) Railway.

Capt. W. H. Pierson, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Director of the Persian Telegraph, with effect from the 12th October 1871, during the absence on special duty in Beloochistan, of Capt. O. B. St. John, R.E., or till further orders.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HON'BLE the GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the Town Hall on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Gentlemen purposing to attend, are requested to bring two Cards with their Names legibly written thereon, one to be delivered to the A. D. Camp in Waiting, and the other to the attendant at the door.

FULL DRESS.

By Order,
R. GRAHAM MAYNE, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parell, 12th January 1872.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—January 15th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of James Douglas, Esq., of a son.
MIDDLETON—January 14th, at Poona, the wife of W. H. Middleton, prematurely, of a son.

DEATH.

KER—January 15th, at Breach Candy, of apoplexy, John Ker, Esq., C.E., son of R. D. Ker, Esq., Clifton, aged 32 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—January 8th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Campbell, 9th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
ETESON—December 25th, at Roorkee, the wife of Surgeon A. Eteson, of a son (still-born.)
FRANKLIN—January 8th, at Sultanpore, Oudh, the wife of Assistant Surgeon B. Franklin, of a daughter.
ROBERTS—January 8th, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. Roberts, V. C., of a son.
WAUCHOPE—December 23 d, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain Wauchope, Brigade Major, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GLOCKAN—December 31st, at Raipore, Central Provinces, just at the close of the year, Ann Mary, the dearly-beloved wife of Hugh Glockan, Post-Master.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1872.

THE best mode of preparing selected candidates for the Civil Service in India seems to be again occupying attention at home. The present system has now been tried for more than five years, and, although its provisions have received modifications from time to time, the main principle of keeping young Civilians in London and snubbing University men in every way has been rigidly adhered to. The system devised by Sir E. Ryan and the rest of the Commissioners in 1866 or 1865 was as follows:—An open competition for selection of candidates is held in the early part of the year at which some forty or fifty young men are chosen out of some 280 or 300 who present themselves at the examination. After their election four half-yearly examinations in selected subjects and fixed books, embracing Indian Law, History, Jurisprudence, Law of Evidence, Indian languages, &c., have to be passed, and for this purpose the candidates are required to attend the law courts in London, and are strongly advised to live solely in town on the ground of the difficulty of obtaining instruction elsewhere in the vernaculars of India. There are no fixed lectures to be attended, no specific cases to be reported; all that is required is that the examinations should be passed and a fixed number of cases of a particular character reported from personal attendance in the law courts. Notwithstanding the fact that each person is admittedly left free to choose his own mode of

Signalling was worked, but it can hardly be said to much advantage to the defenders, as intimation was sent early in the day that the enemy were threatening the right in force, and, instead of the right being strengthened, the nearest regiment in its support was ordered off to the *left!* Was the signaller not trusted, or was his message not understood?

However, the result might have been anticipated. Instead of the weak flank of the defence being strongly held, and the villages on the left, which were almost fortresses, being a little thinly manned, the reverse was the order of the day. A very small force in those gardens, enclosures, and high walls, could have kept an army at bay till supports came up; but, the right once turned, the enemy had only to keep moving long enough, and they were bound to make the Ridge without much further loss, and this was what really did happen. General Travers, on the left, kept the defence employed, while Sir H. Tombs, to whom he had made over the attack on the right of the defending line, quietly "walked over." A sketch of the ground, as it stood at the end of the engagement, was made by the Quartermaster General. The strength of each body as represented therein, according to the Umpire's decision, will probably be slightly different to that represented by Commanding Officers.

Of course there were many little incidents of individual interest—for instance, the band and colours of one distinguished corps were, much to their mortification, taken fairly in action. Although it was quite clear that the regiment was beaten by number, it is a question whether, had it been a real conflict, they would not have *wired in* and saved the colours or perished in the attempt. It was a picture to see Watson's Brigade of Cavalry (the attack) brought into action. Instead of being scattered, as the defending lot were obliged to be, they were together and ready for anything—(that is to say, those of them that were alive.) Had they been weeded of casualties, their front would not have been so imposing.

At about 5 P.M. the "Halt" and "Cease firing" was sounded. Most of the troops bivouacked out. Some were fortunate enough to get tents for the night, and next morning the Commander-in-Chief met the Umpires and Staff at Badlee ke Serai at 11 o'clock. The whole thing was discussed, and the result given out that General McMurdo's position was declared untenable. However, he had the satisfaction of knowing that with his inferior force he had kept the *corps d'armée* of Generals Travers and Tombs boxed up the other side of the Canal "cutting" till 12-30 noon on the 10th of January 1872.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

I THINK you have heard of everything up to the grand march past and manœuvres of the Artillery and Cavalry by General Tombs for the benefit of the Viceroy, who looked every inch of himself and the Viceroy and the English, or Irish rather, gentleman. In the evening there was a levée at half-past eight o'clock at the Delhi Institute, at which all the officers were expected to attend, and after that there was a Ball, which was an immense success; for, although the rooms, large as they are, were crowded to excess, and there was little room for dancing until half-past eleven o'clock, every one was pleased; and the supper, Sir, was superb. One ill-mannered man told me the champagne—only three glasses, he assured me—gave him a terrible headache, but it was only because he has a liver, and never ought to go near any place of public amusement. The Native Chiefs were there in great form—Scindiah, with a coat covered with gold work, and Jeypore, and many minor stars of the native firmament all twinkling and shining; and then, again, there were representatives of the Life Guards and Foot Guards; in short, so few regiments were unrepresented, that the whole Army may be said to have had some one there. But, if not a small, it was an early party, for there was work cut out for all next morning, and the days are past when we left the ball-room to change uniform for parade. Mem now have to be *all there*, and must take rest to be fit for the real work expected from them. And so it was. All were home by about two o'clock, and at gun-fire tents were struck, sent to the rear, and positions taken up for the day's fight. As I told you before, the attacking force consisted of the 1st and 3rd Divisions, commanded by General Travers, V. C., in chief, and General Tombs under him. The 2nd Division, under General MacMurdo, defended a line between the river and Shahabad, the extreme right being the village of Burors, with the villages of Bhulsood, Budlee, and Hyderpore, as marks for the line. At an early hour the Viceroy's char-a-banc, with four splendid horses, passed down the Delhi and Kurnaul road, carrying the Countess of Mayo to the front, and from that moment to about two o'clock in the day there was a succession of conveyances of all sorts taking visitors to the scene of action. If you can imagine the road to Epsom in Eastern costume, you may have some notion of the road between Delhi and the front. At Azadpore the two roads, one from the city, the other from the station, join one another and merge into the Grand Trunk road to Kurnaul, and at this point the traffic was incessant. Carriages-and-four in numbers, elephants with howdahs and gorgeous trappings, barouches, dog-carts, bylies, tattoos, officers on good and bad chargers, Umpires with their white badges of office (for there was to be one with each regiment) by tens, every one who could be there was there. So far as an audience was concerned nothing was wanting. And what went they out for to see? A reed shaken by the wind, a prophet, or what? What they went to see was a battle which was to last two, if not three, days. What they did see was a whole battle finished in one day's fighting, and something very like a Sedan. There is no doubt that General McMurdo had, either in obedience to orders, or of his own will, occupied a line of far greater extent than his force could occupy except immediately to retire from it. But he proposed to make a stay there instead of retiring at once upon the Ridge, and there defying, as he might have done, the entrance into Delhi. With this end he, *before the day of battle*, placed guns in a strongly-entrenched position at Burarree, dug rifle pits and shelter trenches, and altogether did his best to strengthen the position. But on the day of the fight the Umpires declared these works having been previously made must be given up; the consequence was they came in very handily for the enemy, who, of course, freely availed themselves of such advantages. There was no doubt about their right to do so. The result was that, although the enemy intended to make a false attack on General McMurdo's right, and the real attack on his left, they gained so much on the right that they immediately turned it into a real attack, with the following result. The 40th Regiment W. S., the 1st Goorkhas, and the band and colours of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, were all captured, in addition to three troops of the 11th Hussars. Colonel Fraser had three chargers killed or disabled under him in his energetic efforts to turn the tide of victory, but he only succeeded in making a tremendous charge against some of his own Division, in which one native soldier was hurt. In vain Aides-de-Camp, gallop pers, and Quartermasters General, were sent to bring up reserves, to rally the broken line, to explain and expound the law to Umpires. It availed nothing. When night came on, and we got to our tents and baggage, and sat round the camp fire and talked of the day's fight, we knew it was all over, that there was nothing really between General Travers and Delhi, and that there could be no further battle to-morrow. But the order came for all regiments and batteries to occupy exactly the same ground left on the previous evening, and again at daybreak the tents were struck and carried to the rear, much to the regret of the camels, who had been kept standing with their loads on the whole of the previous day. One old elephant said, with an experience of one hundred and twenty years, he had never known so much bother and anxiety as he had experienced at the Camp of Exercise. Certainly the Transport have had rather a sore time of it; and the Commissariat too, for they never knew orders in time to make their arrangements, and the establishments were of course cut down to the utmost limit possible. To continue, however. After occupying our old ground, we found that our doing so was only for the edification of the Umpires, who were to meet at Badlee at eleven o'clock to come to a decision, which my friend Jones and I had arrived at over the camp fire the previous night. We were all invited to enjoy a comfortable breakfast while the Umpires fought it out, but as the baggage had unfortunately been first sent to the rear, it was not possible for any one but those who had taken their own supplies to enjoy any break fact at all, and comfort was, of course, out of the question. Everything was done, however, that could be, and at all events some of the horses got a feed of gram and a rub down. All this, of course, now and again is very good practice and does no real harm, although a great deal is said of it. No doubt everything should go like clockwork, and the fact of a Battery being divided and a mile or two apart, should not cause any inconvenience to either horses or men, still it must be remembered that our Transport Train and Commissariat are not on a war footing, and we know what sad accidents occur even then. I was amused at a young Subaltern remarking that things ought to be done as they are on service—no counter-manding of orders and perpetual change of plans! Bless his dear heart, if he had only been on service he would have been struck with the similitude. As an old gunner remarked, "It's just like service, Bill, and no sanguinary error about that." Well, after a sufficient interval to enjoy the most comfortable breakfast, we heard that Jones and I were correct in our surmise. The battle was concluded, and the baggage of each corps was to be called up, and we were to be encamped in various positions along the Delhi and Kurnaul road. The Viceroy returned to Calcutta last night, and the Military Member of Council of course returned with him; but the night previous a quiet group in mufti, on ponies, went round the various camp fires, and he was of them. Only a quiet ride, just to see what a defeated enemy looked like, but General Norman has a memory and powers of observation which will make that quiet ride of use to the Army. In fact, I believe many military changes long talked about will now have an opportunity, through this Camp, of coming under notice, and will be pressed into effect. Of the rest of the days of the Camp of Exercise little is known. The Divisions will, I believe, move back to-morrow to their old positions, and on Monday, probably, preparations will be made for a fight near the Koondh. There is a rumour that, owing to the expense, or some other cause, the operations will be curtailed, and such early dates as the 16th are spoken of as the day of the first regiment leaving, but as it will take at least a week or ten days to get all comfortably off, there will be a good deal done yet. The general impression seems to be that a month of the Camp of Exercise is enough for any full-grown man or stud-bred horse, but with all the grumbling every one, I believe, is feeling the better and the wiser for the Camp of Exercise, and there is no doubt that, so far as appearances can be judged by, the health of the troops is excellent. Every one feels more like a soldier than when he came.

P.S.—I have just heard that the 3rd Division under General Tombs crosses the Jumna to-morrow under a heavy artillery fire.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

YESTERDAY afternoon the annual convocation of the Bombay University for conferring degrees was held in the Town Hall. The room was crowded, and the ceremony had a regal appearance. H. E. the Governor, Chancellor of the University, presided, supported by Vice-Chancellor Gibbs. After conferring degrees upon the successful students, His Excellency made a long speech to the assembly, in the course of which he intimated that this would be the last occasion on which he would have an opportunity of addressing the students of Bombay University. He thanked the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate for their kindly co-operation with him, and after giving some words of advice to the students, and wishing the University every success, he bade them and the gentlemen of the Senate farewell.

A TRIP IN THE P. & O. STEAMER AUSTRALIA.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the following:—

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s fine steamer Australia arrived in our harbour on Saturday morning last after a fine run from Suez. This voyage has been one of the most pleasant ever spent in a P. & O. steamer. Nearly every night some entertainment took place. There were charades, concerts, recitations, Mrs. Jorley's wax work, a conjuring entertainment, private theatricals, and on the last night a champagne dinner, given by the passengers to the officers of the ship, followed by a fancy dress ball.

The theatricals were simply first-rate, and the acting of all the characters in "The Turkish Bath" was far beyond the general run of amateurs. A special word of praise is due to the young lady who took the part of Amelia Tippet. Her acting was charming. On other nights her magnificent voice was heard in songs and glees on the quarter deck to the great gratification of her fellow passengers. We must not forget to mention that all the programmes were beautifully illustrated by paintings of scenes on the Overland Route by a celebrated artist on board. The following was the cast of the play, and we give the prologue and epilogue written specially for the occasion by anonymous authors:—

PROLOGUE.

Before the curtain rises on our play,
There's just a word or two I'd like to say;
I'll not be long. They've put me forward here
To beg that none of you be too severe,
Nor judge us harshly, but indulgent view
These modest efforts of our Thespian crew.
A long sea voyage in the P. & O.
I think you all agree is somewhat slow.
An idle demon holds us in its thrall,
Day follows day and nothing's done at all.
How dreary seems each sultry afternoon,
The bell for dinner never rings too soon.
Too soon we've talked ourselves completely out—
There's not a subject left to talk about.
Our stories all twice told are now a bore—
We've really lots to teach you. To begin,
There are four thousand pores in each man's skin!
Perhaps you don't believe me;—'tis a fact,
Bill Spriggs will tell you when he comes to act.
Our fair Amelia you must all admire,
And old Joe Ponder, her hard-hearted sire.
Praise to Adolphus must not be denied,
Adolphus will be boiled, Amelia fried;
We've so contrived they'll suffer little pain
And when they've wanted come to life again.
Your Griggs I'm really sure will take the ship;
We also hope you'll all be charmed with Grip;
To little Tom applause you'll not deny.
He's quite a young 'un and he may be shy.
(Voice from within) "Bath ready Sar"—ah! there's the Topas' call
We hope the Turkish Bath will please you all.

THE TURKISH BATH.
Dramatis Personæ.

Miss Amelia Tippet	Miss Arabella Fitz Montmorency.
Bill Spriggs Dost *alias* Ali Khan Badoura	Mr. Sandy McTartan.
Tom Griggs	Mr. Sawbones.
Adolphus Fitz Mortimer	Mr. William Stubbs.
Josia Ponder	Mr. Verisophit.
Grip (a bailiff)	Mr. J. Catchem.
Tom (a cook shop boy)	Master Saucy.

EPILOGUE.

"Free life, free field, we live but while we may,"
So speaks the Laureate, and we might say
With equal truth, while yet from day to day
We change our loves, we *live* but while we may:
And would so use the Present while it last
And when it fades and drifts into the past,
We may look back through darkness up to light
And own we took life's pleasures while we might.
The lines of all our lives for one bright space
Have thus converged, yet but a little while and lo!
Our paths must separate, nor time nor place
Of meeting, if we may meet, can we know—
Whether we meet again or not we cannot tell,
But this at least we grasp, that it were well
If this brief sojourn on the restless sea,
May be a bright page in our life's history—
Wise 'tis to laugh, wisest than mourn to play,
Wiser to plunk life's roses while we may.
We have a noble ship, worthy the noble name
She bears, right worthy of the fame
Of that proud creed, the eyer-rising sun.
A crest most justly worn, most ably won:
And those who rule the ship, whose skill
Has brought us safely thus from land to land!
They right well know the way and have the will,
With ever ready thought and ready hand,
To make all rough things smooth and lull the pain
Of our home partings. So all we to-night
In this one hope, one thought, one wish unite,
"May the 'Australia' take us home again."
We have had music too, the which to quote
Words the most musical, that ever poet wrote.
"Music that softer on our spirit lies
"Than tired eye-lids upon tired eyes,"
Music so soft and sweet that it would seem,
As echoed murmurings of the air to say,
"Ye lotos eaters only rest and dream
The happy, idle, drowsy hours away."
We've come before you once again to-night
Laden with pleasant cares you've made our burden light
Been lenient critics; it is yours to say
If you are pleased—we've done the best we may.
Mercy has tempered judgment, you've been kind,
Laughed with not at us, to our faults been blind.
As labour's guerdon, in so good a cause—
Your own amusement—give us your applause—
We'll take it for our efforts as full pay—
You have the will I'm sure, you know the way.

The conjuring of the second officer, Mr. Elliston, was unexceptionable. He is one of the best amateurs we have ever seen. The wax works caused great amusement. Some of the figures, especially those of Mr. Pickwick, King Richard, and Berengaria, Hubert, and Prince Arthur, and Falstaff will never be forgotten by those who saw them. The exhibition was managed in the following way. When the curtain rose there were about fifteen people arranged on the stage dressed to represent various characters and incidents. Mrs. Jarley then came forward and explained who they were and what they would do. She pretended to wind up the different groups one after another; they then went through their various parts in the most mechanical way, and when at length they were all set going at the same time the effect was most ludicrous.

At the dinner on the last evening, Admiral Sir Wm. Mends, K.C.B., read the following address to Captain Murray and the officers of the ship, and in a very complimentary speech proposed their health.

TO Captain J. SOMERVILLE MURRAY, and the Officers of the s. s. Australia.

We the undersigned wish to put on record our heartfelt thanks for the kindness shown to us by you during our voyage from Suez to Bombay.

And on this the last evening we shall meet together on board, we desire unanimously to express to you, that this has been the most agreeable voyage it has ever been the good fortune of any of us to make. Although our sojourn in this noble vessel has lasted only a short fortnight, yet we have on so many occasions experienced your untiring care for our comfort, and the courtesy which you have shown to each and all of us alike, that we cannot fail to see that these kindnesses have been bestowed by practised hands; so that all, who may hereafter sail in ships committed to your care, can look forward with confidence to having all difficulties smoothed for them.

All of us have but recently parted from our homes, still the amusements that night after night have been provided for us and which without your sanction and assistance would have been impossible, have in a great measure enabled us to forget that we are "outward bound."

We are now on the eve of separating to be widely dispersed over various parts of India, but wherever we go we shall carry with us a most pleasing recollection of this voyage and a grateful feeling that it is to you this pleasure is due.

(Signed by all the passengers.)

Captain Murray and Mr. Alderton (Chief Officer) responded, and the former proposed "The Ladies," which toast was acknowledged by Mr. Verelst of the 11th Hussars in a fluent and facetious oration.

The Fancy Dress Ball on the same evening was a great success. Some of the costumes were marvellously well got up considering the difficulties and the very short time for preparation. The various characters began to arrive on the quarter deck about half-past eight o'clock and were announced with their titles in full.

The ladies looked charming. We may especially mention Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth, Lady Jane Grey, Lady Macbeth, Rowena, Rebecca, Lydia, The White Rose, a Spanish Lady, and a Normandy peasant, &c &c. Among the gentlemen, Major Currie's King Richard I., Dr. Fitzgerald's Moulvee, Mr Burney's Lord Chancellor, Mr. Ewing's Red Indian, Mr. Alderton's Boswell, Mr. Owen's Isaac of York, Mr. Brice's Matador, Mr. Webb's Ivanhoe, Mr. Nicol's Lord of the Isles, Mr. Sutherland's Wamba the Jester, Dr. Field's Punjaubee, Mr. Elliston's Blue Beard, and Mr. Collyer's Bantam Cock were perhaps the best. There were numbers of Persians, Turks, Arabs, quartermasters, crossing sweepers, sailors, &c., and the gorgeous uniforms of several crack regiments added materially to the gaiety of the scene. A first-rate Ball Room was made on one side of the splendid deck of the Australia, tastefully decorated by flags and bunting and brilliantly illuminated. At one end was placed a refreshment saloon where ices and other luxuries were served out.

Not a word too much was said in the addresses as to the kindness and courtesy of the captain and officers, who seemed to vie with each other in their endeavours to promote the comfort of the passengers and to make the voyage pleasant. To Captain Murray, Mr. Alderton and Dr. Field special thanks are due for the success of the various entertainments and the junior officers gave every assistance in their power in the carrying out of the arrangements. During the last day or two regret was frequently expressed by many of the passengers that such an agreeable trip was coming to an end. Captain Murray and his officers may rest assured that they have the best wishes of all the passengers for success in their careers.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE WALAMO.

THE fine s. s. Walamo, belonging to the "Wilson" line, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst., after a run of 33 days from London, including the usual stoppages at Malta, Port Said, and Suez. She experienced very pleasant weather during the whole of her voyage. The following is a copy of an address, accompanied by a silver cup, which Capt. Owen had presented to him by his passengers, prior to their leaving the steamer:—

DEAR CAPTAIN OWEN,—We cannot permit ourselves to leave the s. s. Walamo without expressing to you our thorough appreciation of your care and skill as a commander, and our thanks for your uniform kindness and consideration for our comfort.

We have the pleasure to offer, and beg you to accept, the accompanying testimonial, which may serve, both, to mark our esteem and regard for you, and, also, to preserve in your mind a kindly remembrance of those who sailed with you on your first voyage to India.

We desire, further, to tender through you our acknowledgment of the courtesy and attention of your officers, and to express our best wishes for their welfare.

We trust that you will not think it out of place, if we take this opportunity of saying that we are thoroughly satisfied with the attention and civility of the servants, who have performed their multifarious duties with the most cheerful good nature.

Wishing you every happiness and prosperity,

We are, yours very truly,

R. P. Anderson, Lieut.-Col.	A. Ward.
A. M. Bamfield, Major.	Charles Adams.
C. Lane, Major.	J. M. Hudson.
Edwd. Sexton, Surgeon.	M. W. Baird.
Fred. W. Nicolay, Lieut. B.S.C.	C.L. Noyes.
J. E. W. Howey, Capt. B. Army.	S. M. Bristow.
J. Cotton, Lieut., R. E.	M. Savage.
J. Wood.	

BOMBAY.

SMALL-POX and fever are prevalent in Poona.

DACOITY IN KATTYWAR.—On the 26th ult. the village of Gope, in Kattywar, was plundered by a number of dacoits, who have not yet been arrested.

CENSUS AT NOWSAREE.—It is stated that according to the census recently taken at Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory, there are at present 3,750 houses at that station.

FUND FOR THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Company, Persian merchants, had received up till yesterday Rs. 15,876 on account of the Persian Famine Fund.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF AHMEDABAD.—Mr. H. Scott, of the Bombay Civil Service, will act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr. F. D. Melvill on leave.

THE DURBAR AT RAJCOTE.—A sum of Rs. 4,000 was expended on fireworks on the day of the Durbar at Rajcote, when the Nawab of Joonaghur was invested with the order of the Star of India.

RECOVERY OF THE DEWAN TO THE GAEKWAR.—We learn that Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Myral, Dewan to the Gaekwar, who was seriously ill last week, is now progressing favourably under the treatment of Dr. Bhau Daji.

CHURCH GATE STATION.—Our local readers will be glad to see, from an advertisement in to-day's paper, that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have recommenced running their trains to the Church Gate Street Station.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Mussulman named Shaik Enoos Shaik Ally was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three weeks' imprisonment for stealing a towel, belonging to the P. and O. Company's s. s. Australia.

A CURRENCY NOTE FOUND.—On Monday a Hindoo named Corrumchund Maneckchund made over to the police a currency note for twenty rupees, which he found in a hackery. It will be made over to its owner on application to the Commissioner of Police.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a lady, who lives opposite the Byculla Club, was riding along the Bellasis Road, when the horse became unmanageable and knocked an old woman down. The woman was seriously injured and was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Cooper, the second Magistrate of Police, yesterday committed one Sheewa Dhurma, a domestic servant, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 340, belonging to Mr. A. B. Clarke, who lives at Mahim.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a hack buggy driver by name Cooverjee Tejpall was charged with driving his vehicle on the DeLisle Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others and thereby injuring a Goanese named Pedro Caitan, who had his collar-bone dislocated. The magistrate postponed the case pending the recovery of the complainant, who now lies in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

GIVING A WRONG DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Goolam Hoossein Tyabally and Tyabally Jewabhoy, Borees, were charged with wrongfully describing certain goods brought to the Boree Bunder Station of the G. I. P. Railway, and booked to Khundwa for conveyance by the railway, and thus defrauding the Company in the sum of Rs. 11-15. They admitted the offence, and the first was fined five rupees, and the second fifty rupees, being the owner of the goods.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—We have much pleasure in informing our readers that the band of H. E. the Governor will play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening. We presume His Excellency's band will appear on the Esplanade once a week during their stay in Bombay. The following is to-night's programme:—

March	"Distant Greeting"	Dorring.
Overture	(Op.) ..... "Norma"	Bellini.
Valse	"Improvisationen"	Gung'l.
Selec	(Op.); ..... "Le Caid"	Thomas.
Quadrille	"Frederic Welhelm't	Bilse.
Galop	"Bloomer	Bilse.

ASSAULT.—On Monday last, one Daji Rughaet, a goldsmith, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with having assaulted Crushnarao Balshet. Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham appeared for the prosecution and stated that the assault in question took place on the night of the 29th December last, and was one for which his client Crushnarao gave the accused no occasion or provocation. He further stated that Daji was brought before the Court simply with the view that he might be bound over to keep the peace towards the complainant, who was afraid of receiving similar ill-treatment at the hands of the accused as threatened by him on the occasion of the assault. His Worship thereupon examined the complainant and two policemen who corroborated his statement, and finding Daji guilty of the offence charged, bound him over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace towards Crushnarao Balshet.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of a female child, whose body was floating in the harbour opposite the Custom House Bunder on Sunday morning. The jury came to the conclusion that the body was found floating in the harbour in an advanced state of decomposition, but that there was no evidence to show how or by what means.—Another inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoors, concerning the death of Maina, woman, aged about sixty years. It appears that on Wednesday the 3rd inst. deceased's son went to a field, where he found her lying on the ground. She was insensible and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she stated to her son that one Barkia struck her with his clenched fists on her chest because she seized a cow belonging to Barkia coming into the field. Other statements went to show that the old woman was knocked down by the cow itself, and received certain injuries about the chest. The enquiry has been adjourned till Friday next.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "EASTERN STAR."—At a well-attended meeting of members of Lodge "Eastern Star," working under the English Constitution, held at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, on Monday evening last, Bro. Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Coyajee was installed Worshipful Master of the Lodge for this year. A large number of Past Masters were present on the occasion. The installation ceremony was performed by Wor. Bro. Postonjee Bezonjee, whose recent experience gained at Lodges in England enabled him to add to and improve some of the most interesting features of the ceremony. The new Master then invested his officers with the jewels of their respective ranks, with appropriate addresses on the duties appertaining to each. The offices were conferred as follows:—Bro. Framjee Kaikhosroo Patuck, Senior Warden; Bro. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, Junior Warden; Bro Nusserwanjee Coyajee, Treasurer; Bro. Sorabjee N. Cooper, Secretary; Bro. Cowasjee D. Limjee, Senior Deacon; Bro. Pherozshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Junior Deacon; Bro. Rustomjee H. Mistree, Director of Ceremonies; Bro. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Director of Music and Zend-Avesta-Bearer, &c. At the banquet-table, the usual constitutional toasts were taken, and the brethren separated after having passed a most pleasant evening.

HIGH COURT.—17TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

173-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib v. Mahomed Jaitha—Manisty and Fletcher.

317-71—C. Tyabjee—Khimjee Doolubdass and another v. Manockjee Rustomjee D. and another—In person.

643-70—Dallas and Lynch—Maria Beatrice Fernandes v. Ignacio Francisco de Souza and others.—J. Gopall.

355-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dwarkadass Lalloobhoy and another v. Peter Wright Hewett—Thacker and Chalk.

359-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Nusserwanjee Cowarjee v. Henry Gamble and others—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 1,950 tons, Captain T. Payne, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. ELORA, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. Thwing, Mr. R. H. Poillon, and Mr. N. K. Hirosawa. From Calcutta—Mr. W. N. Roskell. From Point de Galle—Mr. J. Stennett, and Mr. J. Smale.

THE s. s. ASIA, Captain D. McCallum, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Calicut—Mr. Cartwright. For Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Toomey. For Tellicherry—Dr. and Mrs. Hyde and four children. For Carwar—Christnapa Chinapa. And twenty-five deck passengers.

CRICKET.

MILITARY VS. CIVILIANS.

THIS match, in which the Civilians were chosen chiefly from the Bombay Cricket Club, was to have commenced yesterday morning at half-past seven; but a number of the players who were engaged apparently preferred to dream of the match instead of taking part in it in the flesh, so that the game did not open till considerably on the other side of eight. The Civilians won the toss and chose to take the wickets, and sent in as their first representatives the Brothers Moore—Gunner Chitty, a left-handed man, bowling underhand, breaking in from the off, and Captain Waudby bowling fast round. J. Moore opened with a pretty fair leg hit, but for which, however, he only got one. This brought T. H. Moore round to the hitting end, and the first he got from the Captain, which rose quickly, and spooned off his fingers into the hands of point, was fatal, Mr. Towers took his place, but on playing widely at one of the round-arm bowler's, he paid the penalty. Mr. Tennent, from whom great things were expected, came next, but succumbed to one of the under-grounders before he got well in. Mr. Byrne succeeded him, and helped Mr. J. Moore to run up the score a little, but a bailer of Capt. Waudby's was too much for him, and he retired in favour of Mr. Cameron, who however did not stay long in. Mr. Smyth then joined Mr. Moore, who was playing very well. At ten o'clock players turned their attention to the serious business of breakfast, which being concluded, and the pipe of peace smoked, the game was resumed with vigour. Mr. Smyth played a ball into his wickets, rather unfortunately, and then Mr. Daniell went in, but went out again, as he allowed one of Captain Waudby's to pass his bat. Mr. Ackworth was next man. He played a merry and hard hitting innings for 24, made up by two fours, two threes, and four twos, and then the game looked better for the batting-wallahs of the Bombay. Mr. Lang went in next, and shortly afterwards Mr. J. Moore, who had seen a good many partners out of the firm, and had been playing in splendid form, exied one of Captain Waudby's, which was held. Mr. Moore's score amounted to 61, and comprised a six, a four, five threes, and he received a deserved ovation at the Scoring Tent for his beautiful innings. Mr. Forrest was the last man, but Mr. Lang being unfortunately run out immediately afterwards the innings of the Civilians finished for 117 runs. The wickets fell as follow:—One for 1; two for 10; three for 14; four for 43; five for 47; six for 73; seven for 80; eight for 114; nine for 117; and ten for 117. The following was the Civilians' score:—

CIVILIANS.

1ST INNINGS.

T. H. Moore	c. Mahew, b. Waudby	0
J. Moore	c. Baker, b. Waudby	61
G. L. Towers	b. Waudby	2
W. M. Tennent	b. Griffiths	3
C. Byrne	b. Waudby	9
C. A. W. Cameron	b. Griffiths	1
E. Smyth	b. Chitty	6
F. Daniell	b. Waudby	4
F. W. B. Ackworth	c. Thornhill, b. Mahew	24
W. Lang	b. Mahew	0
F. S. Hore	absent.	
L. R. Forrest	not out	0
	Byes	4
	Leg Byes	2
	Wides	4
		117

The Military sent Lieut. Anderson and Gunner Chitty first to the wickets; but no stand was made until Captain Waudby appeared. The Captain was in good form, and completely collared the bowling, which was *widely* different from what it ought to have been. Captain Waudby's 47 included four fours, a six, and a five. The Military's innings closed for 123, six runs in advance of their opponents, who, however, it will be noticed, played one man short.

MILITARY.

1ST INNINGS.

Lieut. Anderson, 83rd	c. Lang, b. Cameron	6
Gunner Chitty, R. A.	c. Smith, b. Lang	1
Do. Green, R. A.	c. T. Moore, b. Daniell	11
Capt. Thornhill, R. A.	b. Lang	0
Lieut. Mahew, R. A.	b. Towers	9
Major Gayer, 21st	1 b. b. Daniell	0
Captain Waudby	c. Daniell, b. Lang	47
Corpl. Billings	b. Lang	8
Lieut. Sargeant, R. E.	b. Byrne	7
Corpl. Rampton	b. Byrne	1
Do. Bolton	not out	1
Do. Cooper	b. Byrne	11
	Byes	2
	Leg Byes	15
	Wides	123

The Civilians commenced their second innings by sending Messrs. T. H. Moore and Ackworth to the wickets. After knocking up nearly thirty runs, Mr. Ackworth was bowled by Lieut. Mahew, Mr. Forrest followed, but did not open his account, and Mr. Lang took his place and made his runs in very few hits, but being caught at the wickets by Captain Thornhill, he was succeeded by Mr. Cameron, shortly after which Mr. T. H. Moore succumbed, after playing a steady innings. Mr. Byrne was bowled by Captain Waudby for 4, and Mr. Towers, who came next, was caught off Mr. Mahew's bowling. Mr. Cameron's was the last wicket that fell, and Mr. Tennent and Mr. J. Moore were at the wickets, and doing as well as could be expected, when time was called. The score for the second innings stood as follows:—

CIVILIANS.

2ND INNINGS.

T. H. Moore	c. Thornhill, b. Mahew	19
F. W. B. Ackworth	b. Mahew	17
L. R. Forrest	c. Waudby, b. Mahew	0
W. Lang	c. Thornhill, b. Waudby	12
C. A. W. Cameron	b. Mahew	1
C. Byrne	c. Waudby, b. Waudby	0
G. L. Towers	c. Thornhill, b. Mahew	0
W. M. Tennent	not out	0
J. Moore	not out	0
F. Daniell		
C. E. Smyth		
	Byes	1
	Wides	7
	Total	57

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent:—

MOTIRAM SOBHARAM V. GIRDHARILAL DHANROOP.

On the motion of Mr. Bal Mungesh Waglé, this case was by consent transferred to the long-cause list.

PETER EWART AND OTHERS V. SORJEE THAKERSEE.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee for the defendant. The learned counsel applied by consent that the case be transferred to the long-cause list.

SOOLEMAN HAJEE ABBA SUTTER AND ANOTHER V. SORABJEE TEMOOLJEE.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopall, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, appeared for the representatives of Ameena Begum and wished to join as a party to the suit. This was a foreclosure suit, to take an account and foreclose the suit. The question to be determined was one of tenancy in common. Plaintiffs had advanced to defendant Rs. 19,000 on a mortgage bond. After some discussion, it was arranged that the suit should stand over for a month for the representatives of Ameena Begum being made parties.

DHIRAJLAL MATHOORADAS V. BHUJANLAL DOWLUTRAM.

A VAKIL'S REMUNERATION.—Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Dhondoo S. Garud, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 9,809, the balance due to plaintiff for remuneration as a vakil of the High Court, where he also holds the office of Government Pleader. The defendent resides at Kulladghee, where service was effected upon him through Mr. Sandwith, Acting District Judge of Belgaum. The suit was brought only to save the Statute of Limitations; and the defendant did not dispute his liability. The amount due was claimed for services rendered by the plaintiff as a vakil. The agreement for payment was executed in Bombay on the 31st January 1868, and was made under section 52 of Regulation 2 of 1827 and under section 7 of Act I. of 1846, which allow practitioners in the Mofussil Courts to settle by previous agreement the remuneration to be paid them by their clients for their professional services; and, under those sections, the plaintiff in this case entered with the defendant into the agreement abovementioned. Plaintiff was engaged as vakil by defendant and his brother in an appeal before the High Court, which was reported in the 5th volume of the Bombay High Court Reports, p. 161, and by the Court's decree it was adjudged that defendants were entitled each to a one-third share of the immoveable property. Now, their claim in the appeal amounted to Rs. 5,18,162. They had agreed to pay plaintiff Rs. 8,000 under the agreement, and the per centage of fee on the claim amounted to Rs. 2,809, making a sum of Rs. 10,809 due to plaintiff for his services as vakil. Of this sum defendant had paid Rs. 1,000, leaving the balance now sued for.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 9,809, and costs and interest on the judgment till payment.

THE following cases were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

JOHN CAMPBELL AND ANOTHER V. GUNNESH HURRY.

This case was postponed; and Framjee Pestonjee Naladoorana v. Dosscebace widow, and Gunneshamdas Jaigopaldas v. Girdharilal Dhanroop and others, were struck out.

CURREMBHOY

(wuzeefa), which was to be levied without reference to the produce, and whether there was produce or not.

He divided all lands into four classes :—

1. Poolej—cultivated every harvest, and never fallow.
2. Perowty—lying fallow at intervals.
3. Checher—fallow for four years together.
4. Banjar—not cultivated for five years & upwards.

The principal of "wuzeefa" was only applied to the two first classes, and to the second only when under cultivation.

The lands of each class were divided into best, middling, and bad; the produce of a beegah (five-eighths of an acre) of each sort was added together, and a third of that was considered to be the average produce of a beegah of poolej or perowty land. One-third of this average was the share of the State. On checher land only two-fifths of the average produce was paid, and less on bunjer.

The tax was paid either in money or kind, the money commutation being fixed at the average prices of 19 years, and the settlement was established for 10 years.

[Traces of this settlement were discoverable in the Deccan within the last 30 years, and in Guzerat to a still later period.]

Mr. Markham sets down the whole of Akbar's (land ?) revenue in A.D. 1596, at only Rs. 9,67,33,519, (£9,679,351). He thus contrasts the yield of particular provinces in Akbar's time with our own (1858) :—

Province.	Land Revenue in Akbar's time, A.D. 1600.	Under the English A.D. 1858.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Bengal and Orissa.	1,50,56,247	3,55,10,000	Mr. Markham says the assessment of Akbar on all land now under cultivation, would double the present revenue in Bengal.
2 Behar	59,17,177		
3 Allahabad	56,58,074		
4 Agra (exclusive of Scindia's present territory)	73,33,340	3,82,41,930	
5 Delhi	1,60,43,180		
		Saugor and Nerbudda Territory.	
6 Berar	1,66,56,082	61,30,200	Much of Berar now belongs to the Nizam.
7 Khandesh	20,00,000	21,00,000	
8 Guzerat	11,60,19	91,75,510	The English revenue of Guzerat is derived from only about one-fourth of Akbar's province of that name.
9 Lahore		Punjaub.	
10 Moultan	1,91,31,720	2,00,45,510	
11 Tatta		Sind. 29,67,720	
Total Rs.	9,97,67,010		

About one-twentieth was on an average deducted from the revenue in Akbar's accounts for "jageers," or rent-free lands, granted to public servants, and for "ayarghalas," or assignments of rent for charitable purposes.

Akbar's returns were in "dams," 40 to one rupee.

Akbar's rupee was 174·4 grains troy, one-fifteenth more than the present rupee. This has been taken into account by Mr. Markham in comparing the English revenue with Akbar's.

Mr. Marham concludes from his comparison, that though the Government demand is now much lighter than in Akbar's time, the land tax in some districts produces nearly a third more than it did then. That the leases now are generally for 20 or 30 years instead of 10, as then ; and in Bengal, &c., the present assessments are permanent.

[But, for an accurate comparison, it would be necessary to take into account the different purchasing value of the rupee in Akbar's time, as compared with the present. It would appear that in Akbar's time the rupee would purchase on an average about 115 lbs. of wheat, whereas it will purchase only about 47 lbs. now in Bengal, the cheapest province in India, and little more than half that quantity in Bombay.

A common day labourer could in Akbar's time be hired for about 1½*d.* per diem ; he would now expect about 4½*d.* in Bengal, and 7*d.* in Bombay. If the same proportions held good in other things, Akbar's revenue would appear to be comparatively far higher than ours.]

(Signed) B. W. FRERE.

28th April 1871.

THE STORY OF A PETROLEUSE.

(" DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Evening).

AT Versailles yesterday the sixth Council of War was the scene of a trial which will do more than volumes of declamation or description to make the English people understand the motives of those Parisian women who so far unsexed themselves under the reign of the Commune as to don the garb of men, go to the barricades, and apply the lighted torch to the public buildings of France. I will tell the story of Louise Michel. The illegitimate daughter of unknown parents, she became a charity scholar, was well educated, and took the place of a teacher in some obscure school. A woman of great talents, and indomitable will, with that species of enthusiasm which fills the hagiology of both departments of the life to come, she grew up in the belief that the constitution of society was fundamentally immoral ; that it was framed to give ease, comfort, culture, innocence to the few at the expense of the many ; that kings, nobles, and priests, were the arch foes of the poor ; and that the dogmas of Monarchy and the Church were the consecrated defences of the degradation with which the men and the women of their own order had been visited for thousands of years. Into her wild brain had come the idea, that the remedy for all this tremendous evil was to be found in " the Republic one and indivisible"—not the poor, half-Monarchical, half-starved Republic of M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre—not the Republic of mere politicians, who had been trained to trust in paper constitutions, and in the hard-hearted political economy of men taught in the school of kings and priests—but such a Republic as the *ouvrier* class had tried to found in 1848—a Social Republic, which should make laws for the benefit of the many and not of the few—of the poor instead of the rich. Fired by that idea, she clothed herself in the costume of the National Guard on the fatal 17th of March, the day on which the mob assassinated General Thomas and General Lecomte, and on which the reign of the Commune began. Going to the head-quarters of the Commune, she instantly became a leader. Although she took no part in the murder, and afterwards said that the mob had done wrong to shoot unarmed men, she declared at the time that the assassins had done well to rid France of two traitors. She added, that if General Clemenceau had arrived some minutes earlier at the Rue des Rosiers, he also would have been shot as a friend of Versailles, and therefore an enemy of the people. During the reign of the Commune Louise Michel became a leader of the Parisian women. It was she who organised the famous Central Committee, styled the *Union des Femmes*, and also the Committee of Vigilance for recruiting the forces of the ambulances, and, in supreme moments, for working at the barricades. Even those tasks did not exhaust the energy of this extraordinary woman. In the few intervals of her leisure she wrote for a newspaper and conducted a school. But it was not the elements of education or the accomplishments of ladylike frivolity that she taught. A free thinker, she preached the doctrines of Rousseau and Voltaire ; a poetess, she made her pupils sing the revolutionary songs which had flowed from her own pen. Here is a literal translation of her verses :

The growing heap of mire
Could only be washed away with blood.
The vulgar crowd sleeps, drinks, and eats ;
The people is awake, sinister and grand.
There below the Kings are watching in the shade,
Waiting to spring up, when death shall overtake the People,
Which has for so long a time been sleeping,
Lying in a dark sepulchre.

Louise Michel was also the President of the Revolutionary Club, and it was she who was chiefly responsible for the votes by which the magistracy was suppressed, the codes of law swept away, religion abolished, the priests arrested, and their goods, as well as those of the fugitives from Paris and the traitors who supported " les misérables" of Versailles, sold to the highest bidder. Louise, it will be seen, was not an amiable woman. Further, she threatened to put a hostage to death if the Versailles troops should kill Citizen Blanqui. Nor was Louise Michel content to preach heresy or to write songs ; but, armed with a Chassepot, she fought at Montmartre, at Clamart, and at Issy. Here, surely, is one of the women who took part in the " Feast of Pikes," levelled the Bastille, and deepened the carnage of the Terror.

Such is the story as it is told, not by the friends of the *pétroleuse*, but by the official prosecutor. And the woman herself did not belie the character when she came before the Council of War. Her age is between thirty and forty ; her face was pale and haggard, her hair luxuriant and black, her brow high and intellectual, her eyes piercing, and her look that of a stern fanatic who has long since lost the fear of death, and all the other weaknesses of her sex. No stain is cast on her personal character ; and if her look was fierce, it was also modest. She was plainly dressed in black. When the President of the Tribunal asked what she had to say for herself, she replied in these words : " I desire neither to defend myself nor to be defended. I belong to the Social Revolution, and I accept the responsibility of all my acts." With respect to the assassination of General Lecomte, she said, " I do not deny that I would have shot him with my own hand, if I had been on the spot when he commanded his troops to fire on the people ; but I must add that, when he became the prisoner of the people, I should have held his life to be sacred, and that I have always regarded his execution as a signal act of baseness " Louise next boldly declared that the poetry cited by the Court had been written by herself and by herself alone. Coming to the charge that she had proposed to fire the buildings of Paris—that, in word at least, she had been a *pétroleuse*—she said : " Yes, I did propose to use the torch ; but I alone am answerable. I wished to place between the troops of the Commune and the soldiers of Versailles a barrier of flames." " To the accusation that I have been the accomplice of the Commune I offer no denial," added the *pétroleuse* ; " the members of the Commune wished, like me, to effect a social revolution ; they were neither thieves, assassins, nor incendiaries. I know that great crimes have been committed, but the criminals do not belong to our party. They are the paid agents of the police, and sooner or later their wickedness will be made clear. . . . You see me disarmed in your hands ; do to me as you please. I care not. But before I sit down I stop to give glory to the names of the great citizens whom your bullets slew at Satory. They are the martyrs of that great social revolution of which I have had the honour to be an instrument. There will come a day when they shall be avenged."

On hearing this speech, the President of the Court asked whether Louise had not said that the mob had done well to shoot Lecomte and Thomas. " Yes," she replied ; " I do not deny it. I said so in the presence of Citizens Lonquesu and Ferre ; but I said it lest the fever of revolution should lose its force. You will not doubt my sincerity when I declare, that I would not have ordered the execution, and that I would have prevented it if I had been able." The President next asked whether she had not been a writer for the *Cri du Peuple*, which had demanded the confiscation of the property belonging to the convents. " Yes, but it was only to satisfy the wants of the people ; we are not thieves." " Did you not insist that the hostages should be put to death ?" " No ; I meant only to menace our foes in order to help the Revolution ; neither I nor any member of the Commune believed that the threat would be executed." After this declaration came one of the most extraordinary parts of the evidence. " You admit," asked the President, " that you wished to assassinate M. Thiers ?" " Yes, I made that proposition to Ferre, and I regret that he did not consent. I wished to find two victims—M. Thiers and myself. For the good of all I would have sacrificed my own life." Finally, this strange fanatic said that the only boon she asked from the Court was a grave in the camp of Satory, where her brethren already slept in death. She felt that she had no longer a place in a world on a time in which it seemed to be thought that the heart which loved liberty merited only an ounce of lead. But with her last breath she would cry " Vengeance, vengeance ! and stir up our brethren to hate the assassins of the Commission of Pardons. If you are not poltroons kill me." The tribunal did not yield to the summons, but condemned her to be confined to a fortified place. With that comparatively mild sentence ends, for the present at least, this story of a *petroleuse*. Is there no English novelist, no dramatist, or poet who can paint in words this extraordinary combination of fanaticism, high thoughts, visionary ideals, and sanguinary love of humanity ? Why did not the French Church catch in youth this amazing power of faith, this readiness to prove the strength of her own belief by killing her neighbours, and turn it into the channel of proselytising or monastic zeal ? Out of such stuff as Louise Michel the Church has fashioned religious revolutionists.

THE EXPLOITS OF MAJOR CARNELL.

ONE often hears now-a-days of the entire disappearance of the old school of Indian political officers—men of the stamp of Malcolm and Southerland, Outram and Dixon—who were able, by mere personal influence, with the minimum of material means at their disposal, to work the maximum of beneficial results by restoring order where there had been nothing but anarchy, and winning barbarous tribes to abandon their marauding ways for the arts of peace. A proof that the materials out of which this fine school of men was made are not wanting even now is given by the singular success which an officer of that stamp—a Major Carnell—is now achieving in restoring order in the wild tracts of Southern Rajpootana. It is a very broken, jungly country, inhabited in great part by aboriginal Bheels, who prey on their more settled neighbours, and who owe allegiance to a number of practically independent chieftains, each going into outlawry on the smallest provocation, and retiring to his almost inaccessible fastness as soon as there is any attempt on the part of the suzerain to enforce his authority. The suzerain of the very wildest portion is the Rao of Serohi, whose capital on Mount Aboo is also the sanatarium of all that part of India. He is a well-meaning man, we believe, but his prodigal gifts to Brahmins and inability to keep his officials in order have reduced the finances of the State—at best a poor one—to utter disorder, and the administration into complete slovenliness. The neighbouring portions of Joudpore, Oddeypore, and Pahlunpore, are all in a like condition, from a want both of will and power on the part of the chiefs to control the feudal barons. Things were at last brought to a crisis by the depredations of one particular member of this class, who, having a grievance, went into outlawry, quickly gathered round him the restless spirits of the neighbourhood, and began a series of deeds of violence which made even the neighbourhood of the British station on Mount Aboo quite unsafe. The man himself died in outlawry ; but his son, Bhanna Sing, took up the leadership of the band, and conducted their operations with even more audacity than before. And then, at the beginning of this year, the task of restoring order and superintending the police administration of the Serohi State was committed to Major Carnell. He went with a small Bheel escort into the wild country ; by patience, firmness, and suavity got the most recusant chiefs to surrender their pet Bheel freebooters—(one old chief, on finding that there was no escape, and that he must thus violate the traditions of his clan, stooped down and whispered, as he left the room, " Now, Sahib, I am my nose (my face is not fit to be seen") ; surprised one obstinate baron, who would listen to no chaffering, and inflicted summary punishment ; visited fastnesses into which external authority had never yet penetrated, and so convinced the neighbourhood that resistance was vain, that marauding is now almost at an end. It remained to deal with Bharut Sing and his band. So perfect was their intelligence—so complete the bond of sympathy, or perhaps of terrorism, between them and the neighbouring population—that whenever any attempt was made to surprise them they were off and in quiet parts of the country. They often communicated with Major Carnell, but how their letters came no one could tell. The letters were found on his writing-table, or on the high road ; and if Major Carnell wanted to reply, all he had to do was to pass the letter over to the nearest village, where it was passed on and on, till it reached its destination. One of Bharut Sing's messages was especially curious. Two of his men brought a letter and a human head to a villager, who at first declined to take charge of such an unpleasant kind of communication ; but was told that he and anybody else who refused to take it on would suffer, so head and letter in due time reached the British officer. The letter explained that the head was that of another notorious freebooter, whom Major Carnell had long wanted ; that Bharut Sing had no quarrel with the English, and that he would come in if a British officer would give him a safe-conduct. The safe-conduct has been given, and Bharut Sing is now explaining the cause of his misdeeds. The nature of that explanation is not yet known, but we hear it discloses the existence of an even more curious state of things in that part of India than had ever been supposed.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE DIVORCE CASE WITH FIVE CO-RESPONDENTS.

NINTH DAY, DECEMBER 13.

(Before Lord PENZANCE and a SPECIAL JURY.)

FIREBRACE V. FIREBRACE, GEORGES, KING, FIREBRACE, DAVENPORT, AND HOGG.

THE further hearing of this divorce suit, which has occupied the Court for the last two weeks, was proceeded with this morning.

Additional evidence was adduced on the part of the respondents.

The first witness called this morning was James White, who stated that he was a sergeant in the artillery. In 1868 he was in the barracks at Southsea. The officers there were Lieutenants Firebrace and Georges. He recollected Mrs. Firebrace and Harriett Allen coming to the barracks one evening in August. They spoke to the sentry, and that individual called him. Mrs. Firebrace told them that she wanted to see her brother-in-law, to make arrangements with him about going to the Isle of Wight in the morning. Witness said that he did not think her brother-in-law was in, as he had not taken the guard that evening. Witness went to inquire after him, and they went with him. He went to Mrs. Armstrong first, and she was in bed. He then found that Lieutenant Firebrace was not in the castle. Witness then said if she had any message to leave she had better leave it with Lieutenant Georges. Mrs. Firebrace said she would do so. He then went to announce such to Georges, who told him to show Mrs. Firebrace into the mess-room. He did so, and after she went in he walked up and down the yard with Harriet Allen. From the yard any one could see into the mess-room, as the window was only about two feet from the ground. Mrs. Firebrace was in the mess-room about five minutes, and from the time he first saw her coming to the castle about five minutes had elapsed. When she came out of the mess-room Mr. Georges, Harriet Allen, and Mrs. Armstrong were with her. He saw Mrs. Armstrong and Georges return. He was positive that when he saw Mrs. Firebrace at the castle on that evening she was not the least excited by drink.

Cross-examined by Dr. Deane—He saw Harriett Allen and Mrs. Armstrong pass the mess-room window, but he did not know whether they looked in. They were walking up and down the yard There was a porch to the mess-room, and Mrs. Armstrong's room was on the left of it, but he was not certain whether there were two windows to the mess-room. There was a window on each side of the mess-room door, but one of them might have looked into Mrs. Armstrong's room. The only window he recognised as belonging to the mess-room was the one on the right-hand side of the porch. He did not see Mrs. Armstrong and Harriet Allen look in at the window on the left-hand side. He was merely loitering up and down the yard until the women came out, in order that he might lock the gate.

Dr. Deane—Did you look in at the mess-room window at all ?

Witness—I did, but I saw nothing.

What did you see when you looked in ?—I saw Georges and Mrs. Firebrace sitting on the sofa, and I afterwards saw them standing up in the room. My orders were that when any one came into the castle we were to see them out again. We were very particular at the time, as it was during the Fenian agitation. Mrs. Firebrace gave me a shilling for my trouble. Mrs. Davenport first spoke to me on the subject.

Mrs. Mary Ann Armstrong was next called. In August, 1868, her husband was a gunner in the artillery. At that time they were quartered at Southsea Castle, and Mr. George Firebrace had the command there. Her husband was servant to him. They occupied the mess kitchen. She remembered on the 27th of August Mrs. Firebrace and Harriet Allen coming to the barracks. She was in bed at the time, but a Mrs. Davis having woke her up she put her shawl on and looked into the mess-room. She merely looked in at the door as she was undressed. Mrs. Firebrace was sitting on a high chair, and Georges was standing with a tumbler in his hand. She then went and partially dressed herself, and went out into the yard. On doing so she found Harriet Allen, who she asked what they were doing there at that time of night. Harriet Allen said her mistress was tight, and her master and she had had a row. While in the yard she looked through the window, and saw Mrs. Firebrace sitting at the head of the sofa with her hand up to her chest. Harriett Allen looked in at the same time. After that she went to the mess-room and told Mrs. Firebrace that her brother-in-law would not be home until late. When she looked in at the window she saw nothing whatever improper.

Mr. Huddleston—Then what Harriet Allen has said is untrue ?

Mrs. Armstrong.—It is. There was nothing improper ; and when I told Mrs. Firebrace that her brother-in-law would not be home until late she came out, and I and Mr. Georges saw her out at the gate. On that occasion I saw no appearance of drink about Mrs. Firebrace.

In cross-examination by Mr. Sergeant Parry, the witness stated that when the petitioner's solicitor called upon her about this case she did tell him that Harriet Allen had told her, as they were going out at the gate, that her mistress had come there with the intention of staying all night. Mrs. Firebrace said nothing of that kind herself. She never told Mr. Sladen that she saw Georges and Mrs. Firebrace lying on the sofa, and Georges leaning over her. She said she saw her leaning on the sofa, with her arm on the top of it.

Mr. Sergeant Parry—Did you not say when you saw this, " Good God ! Harriett, come and look here ?"

Mrs. Armstrong.—No, I did not. I did say " I won't stand this," and I did so because Harriet Allen had told me that her mistress was intoxicated, and I did not like her to be in the room alone with a young officer. I never said that Georges had been mauling her about. I may have gone to the window three times, but it was for the reasons I have mentioned. I had no idea that anything improper could have happened, as there was an open window within two feet of the ground and people passing up and down past it. Mr. Georges said he would see Mrs. Firebrace home, and he did so.

In re-examination, the witness stated that when Mr. Sladen took her statement he did not read it over to her, nor did she sign it.

Mrs. Helen Davis said her husband was a pensioner, and kept the light-house at Southsea. In August, 1868, Corporal White came to her and told her that Mrs. Firebrace wanted to see Mrs. Armstrong. That lady was in bed at the time, but witness woke her up. On going out into the yard Harriet Allen told her that her master and mistress had had a row. In fact she said her mistress was tight. All the time Mrs. Firebrace was in the mess-room witness was looking in at the window. She saw Mrs. Firebrace sitting at the head of the sofa, and Mr. Georges standing at the table. There were two candles burning on the table. She saw no spirits on the table.

In cross-examination, the witness stated that Mrs. Davenport came to speak to her about this matter. Several lawyers had come to her, but she could tell them nothing, except that it was all a parcel of lies.

Mrs. Gabriel stated that in August, 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Firebrace came to lodge at her house at Leamington. The parties seemed to live happily, and she saw no impropriety on the part of the lady. She took great care of her children.

Mrs. Usherwood said, in the latter end of 1867 she kept lodgings at Dover. In June of that year Mr. and Mrs. Firebrace came to lodge with her, and they remained 16 weeks. She never saw the least signs of intoxication about Mrs. Firebrace.

The housemaid in the service of the previous witness gave evidence to a similar effect.

This being the case for the respondent,

Dr. Tristram, on the part of the co-respondent Hogg, called

Mr. Hugh Dennison, who stated that he was formerly a magistrate in Australia, and knew all the parties. He knew the young man Hogg, and pending this suit he had acted as his guardian. In August, 1869, at the request of the petitioner, he went to Cambridge to reside with his aunt, Mrs. Firebrace, who was then living at Cambridge. He had made application to the Admiralty to have him here, as he was at present on board of her Majesty's steamer Minotaur. Permission was granted ; but his vessel being in quarantine at Madeira, he could not come.

Mr. Pickering, Q.C., who appeared for Mr. George Firebrace, stated that he would reserve that gentleman's evidence which had been taken by commission, and Mr. George Browne, on the part of Georges, stated that he would do the same.

The whole of the evidence for the defence being thus closed,

Dr. Deane, in reply, called Mr. Sladen, the petitioner's solicitor, who stated that on the 24th February, 1869, he took Mrs. Armstrong's evidence at the Star Hotel, Southsea. Harriet Allen was there at the same time. He took her there in order that the two witnesses might be together. He took no statement down in writing, but he took it down that night or next morning.

In cross-examination, the witness stated that he wrote down the whole of Mrs. Armstrong's evidence from memory. Some of her statements he gave verbatim, others he gave in general.

Mr. Thomas Robinson, the solicitor in the cause, was also called, and stated that when he examined Mrs. Armstrong she did object to various expressions which appeared in her evidence as entered by Mr. Sladen, which he wrote in red ink.

The petitioner was also recalled, and stated that he never compelled Mrs. Armstrong to write what she had written to Mr. Sladen. He was not aware that she had ever written to Mr. Sladen. He never ill-treated his wife, and there never was anything improper between him and Harriet Allen.

On the conclusion of the whole of the evidence, Mr George Browne addressed the jury on behalf of the co-respondent Georges.

The case was not finished when the Court rose.

DECEMBER 14.

THE further hearing of this suit was proceeded with this morning.

Mr. Pickering, Q.C., addressed the jury on the part of the co-respondent Mr. George Firebrace. He went over the evidence which had been given in the case bearing upon his client, and contended that, in the face of the explanation of all the circumstances given by him, there was nothing to justify the jury in giving a verdict for the petitioner on that head of the case. The only evidence was as to kissing. It was said that Mr. George Firebrace kissed his sister-in-law ; but even the canon law did not forbid blessing among relatives, from the grandmother downwards, and he might be permitted to say that it was an institution which he should be sorry to see abolished.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine then addressed the jury on the part of the co-respondents Davenport and Hogg. The latter had been married for about two years after the alleged adultery had been committed, and the former one year after such had taken place. As to Davenport, the only evidence was that on one or two occasions he had an opportunity of committing adultery if he so willed it. He was at the time a young man of eighteen, and if this had been an isolated case he did not believe that any lawyer in the world would have advised the petitioner to bring it into court. But when an attempt was made to vitiate the character of the respondent with others, then it was thought fit to bringing this young man upon the scene, because he had been alone with the respondent two hours one evening. The young man had indignantly denied the charge himself and Mrs. Firebrace had done the same, and he was certain the jury would be of opinion that there was not a tittle of evidence against him. As to Hogg, the case was equally feeble. He was the nephew of the respondent, at the time a boy of fifteen, and the only evidence was that on one occasion a servant heard Mrs. Firebrace call him into her bed-room, and the boy naturally enough replied, " Do you want me aunty ?" The evidence was so ridiculous that he did not believe any jury in the kingdom would pay the least attention to it.

Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., next followed on the part of the respondent. He complained of the opening statement of Dr. Deane, as regarded the intemperate habits of Mrs. Firebrace, as giving a colour to the course of her subsequent alleged delinquencies. He detailed her abominable misconduct, her incestuous adultery, and then he said the explanation of all that course of conduct was " the lady drank." While in Australia, and wandering about with her husband at different stations, where there was a rude population, where there was no society becoming her station, and where she was often left alone, the respondent did admit that she gave way to stimulants ; but where was the evidence that she did so after they came to England ? He maintained there was none. That insinuation, therefore, the jury must dismiss from their minds. The learned counsel then went over the evidence as regarded the different charges against the respondent, and contended from that evidence that none of them had been made out.

Dr. Deane, Q.C., then commenced his reply on the part of the petitioner upon the whole case, but had not proceeded far when the Court rose.

The case therefore stands adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

TO-DAY the audience in the Court was unusually small—almost sparse. The re-examination of Mr. Baigent was taken up by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who got from the witness that the Miss Plowden he married had £300 a year for her life ; but he had never received one farthing of advantage from it. The relations between witness and Rouse were explained as arising out of the latter's partisanship for the claimant. Rouse quarrelled with the claimant about a bill in May, 1869, and something about a mare and waggonette. Witness first heard about eighteen months ago that Rouse had gone over to the enemy and given up all witness's letters written in perfect confidence. Witness had received from Lady Doughty letters after his marriage, just as before ; that made no difference between them ; and letters from that lady to witness, containing good terms between them, were read, one of which seemed to half-acknowledge the claimant. In witness's opinion, Roger Tichborne had received no education at all worthy of the name. A letter of claimant, of July, 1845, just as he was going to Stoneyhurst, written in French, was produced, and there was a rather amusing difficulty in getting it accurately read. At last it was read by the Judge, pointing out, as he went on, misspelling which occurred in it. Another letter written in French by Roger Tichborne, also containing misspelling, was produced and examined by the jury. The statement of Mr. Baigent, on which his affidavit in Chancery was founded, and which he maintained was evidence in favour of the claimant, was read at length—in fact, at very great length, occupying nearly an hour. The witness, being appealed to, affirmed that every word of the statement was true. A list of the Jesuit Fathers at Stoneyhurst, obtained by the witness, was produced, and he said that he showed it to claimant, who picked out some whom he remembered. At the dinner at Mr. Hopkins, mention having been made by claimant of some deeds, the existence of which Mr. Hopkins denied, it was afterwards found that there were such deeds. At that time the claimant was nearly ten stone lighter than he is now. In reference to the claimant calling the family place Tichborne " Hall," the dowager always so called it. Hereabouts the witness began to resume his peculiar mode of answering, and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine requested him simply to answer questions put to him—otherwise, though the other side did not scold him, he should do so. The photographs which have been so often used during the trial were again brought forward, and handed to the witness ; and of the first—one with a sailor hat—he said that he found in it some likeness to Roger Tichborne. Several others were shown to him, and after much indecision he selected one of them, and eventually said that about the eyes and eyebrows there was remarkable peculiarity he had never seen in any other man except the claimant. The witness desired to see what are known as the original " daguerreotypes" from which the photographs were taken, and said that the copies were imperfect, and did not show some of the strong marks of the face or of the hands, such as the thumb-nail not extending to the end of the thumb. The witness said that the original " daguerreotype" had been altered—tampered with, the thumb of the greater part of the hand having been smudged out. None of the photographs could have been taken from it in its present state ; and witness added that when he saw it before the adjournment in the summer it was not in the same state as it was now. In reference to the comparison of the claimant's writing and spelling with those of Roger Tichborne and Arthur Orton, the witness said that there were many differences in the latter respect—at any rate, no identity. He added that there were essential differences between claimant's writing and spelling and those of Roger Tichborne before he went abroad, and these he explained in detail. With this the re-examination concluded. The foreman of the jury, in reference to the " test letter," asked how witness's desire to have such a letter was made known to the claimant, and he replied that it was done verbally by Rouse ; but he did not know if Rouse knew of the answer received, his impression being that Holmes brought the answer. The letter was accepted by Hopkins as such a one as Roger Tichborne would write ; but witness did not make up his mind then. The claimant gave witness quite sufficient reason for not writing to his family from Melbourne ; he had no settled plan in going up the country in Australia. Witness admitted that at that time Roger Tichborne had funds at a banker's ; but he never asked claimant why he did not get the captain of the Osprey to identify him as the man picked up at sea, so that he might have availed himself of the funds at his disposal, instead of taking the first offer of a means of livelihood. A number of other questions arising out of the cross-examination were asked by the jury, to one of which the witness said that he based the identity of the claimant on his personal appearance, mode of speaking, manners, habits, and so on. The long drawn out evidence of this witness was thus brought to a close. A fresh witness, Jubith Woodman, who knew claimant at Cahir, said she was in the habit of going to Lord Glengall's Park, had been shown the claimant, and knew him the instant she saw him, and had no doubt he was the Roger Tichborne she knew in Ireland. She admitted that she only saw the claimant passing from Westminster Hall to his carriage, with plenty of people about, but heard no one say, " Here comes Sir Roger." She knew him by his features, notwithstanding his stoutness.

A SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

PARIS, Dec. 14 (Evening.)

THE temper of the National Assembly has been strikingly revealed by a debate on the question what should be done with the furniture of the Palaces that were recently Imperial, and with the jewels that belonged to the State. A Commission had proposed that the furniture should not be touched, but that the Government should sell such of the Crown jewels as had no historic interest. By a slight majority the Assembly ratified this proposal ; but it did not do even that slight stroke of work without plunging into a fierce thats me butler ; and yet yez would be telin me to debate, in which the White flag and the Red were vehemently waved, and the forces of Babel let loose. A Monarchical Deputy declared that the Assembly had no right to touch the jewels of the Crown until France should definitively choose a Republic ; the members of the Right loudly cheered the loyalist words ; those of the Left replied with derisive laughter ; the enraged Monarchist shook his fist at the ill-bred rebels against Divine right ; the President rang his bell ; and at last a majority of twelve in favour of the measure proposed by the Commission produced what in England would be called a profound sensation—and what may be more definitely described as a torrent of imprecations, laughter, hisses of scorn, shouts of indignation, and curses shot from between set teeth.

It is difficult for an Englishman who has never seen a French political assembly, and who draws his ideas of Parliamentary propriety from what he has noted in the House of Commons, to form a sufficiently vivid idea of such a scene. The sight is wonderful. The Assembly holds its meetings in a theatre, and the rows of red velvet seats that take the place of stalls, the dress circle and the balcony filled with sightseers, the stage, the gilded pillars, all grate on the English sense of business-like propriety. The ante-chamber is crowded with gatekeepers, peasants, priests, students, officers, voters from the country, ladies, all waiting to receive tickets of admission from Deputies to whom they have sent in their cards. Even in its worst days the lobby of the House of Commons was quiet, orderly, and dignified compared with the entrance hall of the National Assembly ; and to-day that entrance hall was quiet, orderly, and dignified compared with the Assembly itself. Before it had begun the business of the day the benches were nearly filled, and the place seemed alternately to resemble a market, a street, and a school. Some Deputies were reading newspapers, others were studying Parliamentary papers ; some were frantically running up and down the passages, as if possessed with the idea that France—or, what is the same thing to Frenchmen, their own party—could be saved only by violent gymnastical pedestrianism ; some were gesticulating, shouting, and declaiming ; and from the whole moving mass there went up a wild, chaotic hum as from a thousand lives of gigantic bees in a state of lunacy. The President rang his bell to warn Messieurs les Deputes that they had reached the hour for work, but not the slightest attention was paid to his metallic clapper. He rang again ; the legislators did not heed him. He rang loudly, peremptorily, threateningly ; still, they gave not the slightest attention to the summons. He seized a stick, and struck the table ; but he might as well have beaten the east wind. What was the noise all about ? Nobody could tell ; it is a way that French Deputies have of displaying the earnestness of their convictions. At last the riot came to an end, in much the same inscrutable fashion as the east wind ceases to blow, and the House set itself to do the business of the day.

But the quiet was only a mere lull in the storm, and at intervals the hurricane raged more furiously than ever. As one member after another went up to the tribune and said a few words, the sentences were punctuated by shouts, cries of derision, and inarticulate noises of wild applause. A sour one member bolt up from his seat and do something very like shaking his fist at the poor colleague who stood in that place of penance, the tribune. I should not have felt the slightest surprise if books had been flung at his head. And, meanwhile, Monsieur le President stood ringing his bell, rapping the table with his hammer, and surveying the roaring sea of legislative wisdom with a touching air of dignity and resignation. He was manifestly not putting forth all his strength, and was reserving his highest pitch of power for those grander occasions of tumult in which the Deputies not only shake their fists in each other's faces, and shout each other's voices in roaring cataracts of broad vowels, but call each other assassins, as M. Ordinaire was pleased to style the Commission of Pardons the other day. When Paul Louis Courier was once stigmatised as a thief, a murderer, and a free-thinker, he calmly remarked to an on-looker, " That is only the gentleman's way of saying that he does not agree with me ;" and such, I fancy, would be the comment of President Grevy on the noise of this afternoon. It had not the slightest political importance, for the speakers were only presenting petitions, talking about the employment of the railways during the war, and referring to the political troubles of France in 1848, 1852, and 1871. The shouts, the exclamations, the fierce gestures, and the imprecations signified only that some of the listeners on the floor did not happen to agree with the speaker in the tribune And, if an English critic were to say that the scene displayed a deplorable lack of dignity, and a waste of time as to cast doubt on the value of legislation by debating societies, there comes the ready reply, that such a view is insular, provincial, and blind. Nevertheless, the appearance of the Assembly during a debate casts a strangely sad light on the political troubles of France.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

A MESS STORY.

I NIVER towld yez, said Tim Daly, that me fawther, the Gineral, was a grand reformer intirely ; but begorra he was that same, and aiqual to John Bright rowled into three quakers and a free love apostle, the saints be about us, and purtect us from harm !

Faix it was always reformin something or other he was ; wan time his carnicopilles—the divil saze thim—another, his sarvints, a third time his wife,—bue begorra, me jewels, he niver got beyond the third time wid *her*, for Mrs. Daly—that's the first, and me blessed mother, yez know—had a shpirit ov her own, and soficorned to give the wall to the greatest in the land ay, to Gineral Daly himself the greatest commandher afther Willington, that Ingia iver saw or iver will see may be. Well, boys, whin Mrs. Daly wint home wid the thriplicates, ov which I was wan, accordin to the shtrict daypartmintal form of Commissariat corrcshpondince, bedad the Gineral, bein at a loss for her illigant society and conversation, set to to reform ivery thing right and lift, in the way of divarshion, yez see. Martin Luther himself niver was so aiger for turnin things upside down as was that same Gineral, an whin he had terrified the sivin sinses out of all the bastes an the nagurs that were paid be the Government, begorra he carried reform into his own household wid a ruthliss hand. I'll tell yez, if ye'll just be afther giving me a dhrink. Yez see, boys, that though it was ould, and bathered the Gineral was wid the toils of war and mathrimony, he was as gallant and illigant a desaiver as a ginteral, as iver he was as an ensign—that is to say, in *heart* and shpirit, for I wouldn't be dheludin yez I'd be, wid sayin that his beauty was so shtrikin as formerly, now that he was bald on the pate, had got but wan eye, and a wooden leg, glory be to Bethseda pool where all the cripples were cured for iver an iver, Amin ! Arrah, but will yez tell me what beauty is after all ? Shure isn't it the tongue that the womin cant back against at all at all ? Begorra, ould, vurtuous, and infirm as the Gineral was, Mrs. Daly was mad jelous ov him, for she knew that it was he that had the gift ov the gab an no mishtake, an, be the powers, an eye, though he had but wan, for faymale beauty that niver was surpassed. It was loth she was to lave him among the girls, an that's the truth ov it, but fale she cosshioled herself wid the hopes that he'd be kept out of mischief by the praste, to whom she comminded him kindly ; an afther many warnins to him not to be learin at the womin, the ould sinner, but to say his prayers an confiss rigdilar, she lift him to his own devices, that innocint as they were, were shcandalous as ye'll soon larn.

Unfortunately for the Gineral, he had a great dislike for the male nagurs, and it dishthressed him to see the big, hulkin blagyards of sarvints rowlin about the premises, scratch in thimselves, or snorin the livelong day ; so bein bint on reformin, yez see, the thought came into his head wan day, that he'd have nothin in the future in his house but womin sarvints nice, active, clane girls,—praise be to Bridgit,—that would keep his house nice an swate, an free from the insicts, savin you're prisince, that were bred in the heads of the blagyards he was sick and a weary of.

Begorra, wid the Gineral, so great was his talint, he had but to think ov a thing to do it, an first he put a fine shtrappin coleen into the butler's place, an thin another into the matey's, an another into the cook's, an so on until the divil a black or a brown there was in the house that wasn't of the fiminine gendher.

The sorra harm the Gineral meant at all at all, but unfortunately havin a good eye for faymale illigance he'd put to think ov a thing to do it, an first he put a fine shtrappin coleen into the butler's place, an thin another into the matey's, an another into the cook's, an so on until the divil a black or a brown there was in the house that wasn't of the fiminine gendher.

The sorra harm the Gineral meant at all at all, but unfortunately havin a good eye for faymale illigance an a piothur for a painter, holy Joseph bless an diffind us from their charums ! It was about a dozen of these beauties he had doin the work of his house, for the sorra a male he would have inside the compoun but the horsekeeper ; an faix, bein a kind masther, an as civil an polite to thim as if they were duchesses, the womin flocked from all parts to git employmint in his service, thinkin no harm, for sure wasn't the Gineral an ould man, wid a wife an a family in thriplicate, an as shtrictly correct in his conduct as the Pope himself ? N faix, it was only his counthrymin and wom